

REMARKS

The present application has pending claims 86-94.

In the February 9, 2007 Office Action the Examiner essentially made the same rejections with the same arguments. However, the rejections and arguments as set forth by the Examiner do not in any way address nor overcome the argument as set for in the Remarks of the previous response. Therefore, the following is again presented.

Claims 86-94 stand rejected under 35 USC §112, first paragraph as allegedly failing to comply with the written description requirement. Particularly the Examiner alleges that the claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. This rejection is traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the specification does in fact sufficiently describe the invention so as to convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

In the Office Action the Examiner objects to various limitations recited in the claims with the common reason being that the Examiner alleges that Applicant's specification does not teach the "redirecting" feature as recited in the claims. In the Office Action the Examiner alleges that:

"it is not clear how the Applicant's disclosure supports the 'redirecting' feature. The Examiner's interpretation of the 'redirecting' limitation is that the message would have to

first be directed to a destination and then after being directed to a destination the message can be directed to an alternative destination. However, upon reviewing Applicant's disclosure, there does not appear to be any mentioning of 'redirecting' the message. The description provided by the Applicant in their claim diagram of the claims (response filed on March 6, 2002) appears to only support that the email is directed to a recipient's wireless address if there is a match between the recipient's name and a name in the look up table stored in the email system."

The Examiner further alleges that:

"The disclosure also appears to only state that the message sender only has to input a name e.g. 'John Doe' and the processor will attempt to match the name with name in the look up table. However, the Examiner does not see how this is 'redirecting' since the original message has not even been 'directed' to a destination at that point. The claimed limitation specifically states 'redirecting' between a host system and a mobile data communication device, the redirection of the e-mail must be between the two systems."

From the above noted allegations by the Examiner it is quite clear that the Examiner seems to miss the point behind Applicant's invention and the significance of the portions of the specification and drawings being referenced. The significance of the portions of the specification and drawings being referenced is that a message input by a sender into Applicant's invention can be addressed to "John Doe" causing it to be delivered to "John Doe" by wireline at a first destination such as, for example, the desktop computer of "john Doe." However, according to the present invention when a particular entry is placed in a look-up table indicating that "John Doe" is to receive all of his messages wirelessly to, for example, a wireless receiver, a

message input by a sender into Applicant's invention addressed to "John Doe" normally delivered to "John Doe" by wireline at a first destination is instead redirected and delivered to "John Doe" wirelessly at a second destination, different from the first destination. As per the above the second destination is a wireless receiver according to the present invention. The above described features of the present invention as recited in the claims are illustrated, for example, in Fig. 11 and described in the corresponding passages of the present application.

Thus, the specification does in fact sufficiently describe the invention so as to convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Claims 86-94 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Lazaridis (U.S. Patent No. 6,219,694). This rejection is traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that since the features of the present invention as recited in claims 86-94 are sufficiently described in the specification so as to convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention, the invention as claimed in the present application is prior to the invention of Lazaridis. Thus, the Examiner has not made a prima facie case of anticipation under 35 USC §102(e). Therefore, the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claims 86-94 fails. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

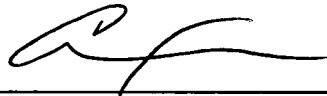
The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the reference utilized in the rejection of claims 86-94.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants submit that claims 86-94 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of claims 86-94 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, the applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (780.29643CX7).

Respectfully submitted,

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